

## THE PRESIDENT NOT SATISFIED, BUT WILL GIVE ANOTHER TRIAL

Official Washington Believes That Probability of Diplomatic Break With Germany Has Been Again Averted.

## LANGUAGE OF REPLY NOT WELL RECEIVED

Administration Said to Feel That Opportunity Should Be Given for Berlin to Demonstrate Its Good Faith.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)  
Washington, May 6.—The probability that a diplomatic break with Germany has been averted, at least temporarily, was strengthened today when the official text of the German note, laid before President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, was found to be almost identical with the unofficial version sent to the United States in press dispatches.

Officials said that should the official text bear out unofficial version, they thought it improbable diplomatic relations would have to be severed, unless there should be further attacks upon merchant ships in violation of the new orders given.

May Not Be Answered.

Disappointment has been indicated, however, over certain features of the German reply and some high officials believe that it at least cannot be accepted unconditionally. The president and secretary Lansing studied the text carefully today, going minutely over the phraseology and the shades of meaning that might be attached to various expressions.

Opinion as to whether the note requires an answer is divided. Deputies of the president and secretary believe that the president will not reply to the present at least and that the president will maintain complete silence for a time, allowing Germany to demonstrate on her own behalf the good faith of her intention to carry out the policy indicated in her new orders to submarine commanders.

Not Pleased With Language.

Although the president realizes that the promises given are the cardinal elements of the note, he is understood to be dissatisfied over the language used and the conditions apparently attached.

Should the note be accepted as satisfactory and a reply sent, it is expected to take the form of a notification to Germany that the United States has decided not to sever diplomatic relations as long as the new submarine orders remain effective and are observed.

Several members of the cabinet were not in Washington today. Secretary Lansing left tonight to spend the week-end at Annapolis, talking with him an official copy of the German note. He expects to have fully digested its statements by the time of his return Monday.

President's Attitude.

The only indication regarding the personal attitude of President Wilson was obtained today from persons close to the affairs of the White House, who described him as feeling in a position where he could not question Germany's good faith, unless the declarations made by the German government should not prove effective. Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, returned to Washington today from New York. He said he had no instructions from his government to discuss the situation with Secretary Lansing, and that he did not intend to go to the state department unless he should be instructed by Berlin, or Secretary Lansing should invite him to call. Officials believe that he will not call.

Slight Difference Noted.

The official text of the German note was made public today by the state department. Ambassador Gerard, in transmitting the document, said he had received copies in both German and English, probably accounting for the official and unofficial versions being so nearly identical. A slight difference in the text occurs in the paragraph where the unofficial version says that German "has decided to make further a concession adapting the methods of warfare to interests of neutrals." In the official text the words "in adapting" appear in place of the word "adapting." Another difference has to do with an omission probably due to an error in cable transmission, the words in the unofficial version several attempts being made by the government of the United States to prevail upon" preceding the words "the British government to act accordingly, failed because of flat refusal on the part of the British government," and missing from the official text, the omission being indicated.

The only other discrepancy is that the unofficial version speaks in one place of the "incontrovertible rights" to the freedom of the seas, while the official text employs the term "incontrovertible."

Clearings for the Week.

Yesterday \$60,147.65.

Clearings for the Week. \$385,887.63.

## The Day in Congress

SENATE.

Debate resumed on good roads bill. Rules committee voted to report modified closure rule.

Recessed at 4:30 p. m. to 11 a. m. Monday.

HOUSE.

Former Speaker Cannon's eightieth birthday celebrated in speech by Speaker Clark, Leaders Kitchen and Sams and others.

Rules committee reported rule to expedite the Glass rural credits bill. Discussed rural credits, but under special rule.

Adjourned at 5 p. m. to 11 a. m. Monday.

## THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Denver, May 6.—New Mexico: Sunday fair; Monday generally fair; cooler north portion.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.

Maximum temperature, 87 degrees; minimum, 41 degrees; range, 46 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 76 degrees; southwest wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.

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## AUTOISTS OF GALLUP TO MAKE EXCURSION TO ALBUQUERQUE TODAY

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
Gallup, N. M., May 6.—Every available automobile in Gallup and vicinity will be pressed into service Sunday morning at sunrise, and armed to the teeth with vocabulary and persuasion they will set out for Albuquerque. There will be upward towards twenty-five cars in the excursion.

The purpose of the excursion of automobilists is to prove to the automobile traveler that the road between Albuquerque and Gallup is open and traveling thereover is just as good as on any other road in New Mexico. The transcontinental automobile traveler has been deterred from Gallup for reasons of business prejudice, is the belief of all Gallup people, and the Albuquerque people are blamed for misleading the travelers. Inasmuch as Gallup is on the direct route, it is the belief of the local people that Albuquerque and all intermediate points should co-operate in getting the route properly established.

Unless you agree to boost for the transcontinental road via Gallup, there will be no more Albuquerque papers circulated west of Albuquerque, N. M. Otherwise diplomatic relations will be severed.

## COWBOY SCOUT HIGHLY PRAISES COLONEL DODD

Veteran Cavalryman at Age of 64 is Able to Ride Border and Fight More Than Any Other Man in Service.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)  
Douglas, Ariz., May 6.—Charles E. Tracy, a cowboy who has been chief scout with Col. George A. Dodd, in command of American advanced forces, who have been two weeks in the mountains, gives a graphic account of the manner in which Colonel Dodd with 150 Seventh Cavalrymen routed 200 Villistas at Tomachic, Chihuahua, April 22.

Tracy reported the position of the Villistas at Tomachic. Dodd, who was several miles distant from the town. By a quick march the Americans reached the town and charged the Villistas, who were in the streets of the town. This was the signal for a volley from the main body and behind rocks on the hillside above the town. The range was about 2,000 yards.

Kills Thirty-one Bandits.

The Americans, in face of hot rifle fire, charged the Mexican positions. The fight lasted from 4:30 until after midnight. The Americans used two machine guns with telling effect. The American loss was two killed and three wounded; that of the Mexicans thirty-one dead, while they carried away many wounded.

Colonel Dodd is a wonder," said Tracy. "Although he is 64 years old he is always in the lead, always in the thickest of the fight. He eats less, sleeps and travels more than any man under him."

Tracy spoke on another occasion a badly frightened Mexican reported that two Americans and eight Carranza soldiers were being held prisoners in a Mexican ranch house thirty miles north of Guerrero. Colonel Dodd sent two troops under Captain Kendrick. Tracy acted as guide.

Rescues Americans.

As the Americans approached thirty Villistas crept up to a point about fifty yards from them and opened fire. None of their bullets were effective and they were easily beaten off. The Americans agreed to find that the Americans and Carranzas were not prisoners but were beleaguered in the ranch house. The Americans were Henry Ashkin and Walter McEane, ranchmen located near Comodoro.

Tracy was the man who first learned about Villa's wound. After the fight at Guerrero he found the headquarters. A man and woman who had taken care of Villa were there and said that Villa was wounded in the leg near the ankle. This was confirmed by a Mexican assistant of Dr. Stell, an American, from whom Villa had ordered the dressings for his wound.

Torres Restored to Citizenship.

Santa Fe, May 6.—Governor McDonald today restored to citizenship by pardon Jose Torres of Colfax county, who served a term for grand larceny.

## BRITISH OFFICIAL MAKES GRAVEST INDICTMENT OF GERMAN POLICY

Lord Robert Cecil Shows Submarine Outrages Commenced Before British Blockade Was Threatened.

## PEACE NOT POSSIBLE WITHOUT GUARANTEES

Position of England Is That Prussian Militarism Must Be Crushed Before World Can Be Safe.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)  
London, May 6 (8:00 p. m.).—Declining to comment on the purely American-German questions involved in the German reply to the American note on submarine warfare, Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade and parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, in behalf of the foreign office, gave the Associated Press today a statement dealing with the charges against Great Britain and Germany's avowed desire for peace.

The statement follows:

"The reply of the German government to the American note of April 20 respecting submarine warfare, is not a communication upon which any general comment can properly be made in this country, as the questions at issue concern the United States and Germany, and any interference by a third party would be presumptuous."

Alleges Misstatements.

Since, however, the German note contains certain misstatements of fact representing the actions of Great Britain, the following observations may not be thought out of place. The German government states that they have so far as is possible instituted a far-reaching restraint upon the use of the submarine weapon solely in consideration of neutral interests and in spite of the fact that these restrictions were necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies.

"It is alleged that no such consideration ever has been shown to neutrals by Great Britain and her allies. 'Do the facts bear out these assertions? So far as is known, the measures taken by Great Britain against German trade have cost no neutral life. Great Britain maintains that they are in accord with the principles of international law and is prepared to make good that claim. They are surely compared favorably, so far as consideration to neutrals is concerned, with a policy whose fruits are seen in tragedies of the Lusitania, the Arabic and the Sussex."

Refers to Chronology.

"The Germans maintain that it was owing to the illegal conduct of the British warfare that Germany was forced to resort to her submarine campaign. This is not the first time that the Germans have attempted to justify their submarine warfare on the ground that it is a measure of reprisal against the action of the British government in cutting off supplies from Germany. The following lists of incidents in chronological order, should suffice to dispose of this plea:

"September, 1914.—The Duchess Maria, from California for Dublin and Belfast with cargo of grain for the civil population, sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

"October 26, 1914.—The Admiral Ganteaume, with 2,000 unarmed refugees sunk by a German submarine.

"December, 1914.—Admiral von Tirpitz foreshadowed adoption of submarine campaign.

"January 27, 1915.—American ship William P. Frye, with wheat from Seattle for Queenstown, sunk by German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

(Note: The William P. Frye was sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, according to the record.)

When Blockade War Announced.

"February 4, 1915.—Declaration by the German government of their intention to institute a general submarine blockade of Great Britain and Ireland, with the avowed purpose of cutting off all supplies from these islands. This blockade was put into effect officially February 18, although it was a matter of fact, a merchant ship had been sunk by a German submarine at the end of January.

"It was not until March 11, 1915, that the present measures against German trade were put in force by Great Britain."

## Roosevelt Leads Field by Large Majority in Journal Straw Vote

The result of the first week's balloting in the straw vote conducted by the Journal to ascertain the voters of New Mexico for the nomination for president shows Colonel Roosevelt leading the entire field of candidates by an overwhelming majority. The former bull moose leader secured 320 votes out of a total of 492, distancing his nearest competitor, Justice Hughes, who received only 72 votes.

Colonel Roosevelt was also the second choice of a large number of republican voters, but on most of the ballots on which he was named as second choice his name also appeared as first choice. On many of the ballots the name of Roosevelt appeared alone, with no second choice designated.

The result of the New York Tribune poll of the nation on the strength of the republican candidates will be published in the Journal as soon as it is announced. In the meantime the vote in New Mexico will continue and all republican voters are invited to send in their ballots to the Journal.

The result of the first week's balloting was as follows:

FIRST CHOICE.	SECOND CHOICE.
Roosevelt.....320	Burton.....163
Hughes.....72	Hughes.....92
Roosevelt.....58	Roosevelt.....58
Cummins.....31	Roosevelt.....54
Burton.....12	Cummins.....40
Cummins.....10	Scattering.....30
Ford.....3	
Total.....492	Total.....437

Great Britain. Before the enforcement of those measures, the Germans had destroyed cargoes of foodstuffs coming to the civilian population of this country, and declared their intention of instituting a system of submarine outrages, and had actually submerged merchant vessels without warning.

"As for their pretended tenderness for non-combatants, their slaughter of old men, children, women and girls in Belgium and northern France, not to speak of the unreported proceedings of their honored allies in Armenia, forever prevents them from being heard in such a cause."

Chancellor's Statement.

"The German government speaks of many millions of women and children, who according to the avowed intention of the British government, are to be starved, and who, by their sufferings shall force the young armies of the central powers into an ignominious capitulation. In this connection it is interesting to remember that at the beginning of last month, the German chancellor made the following remarks in the reichstag:

"I can understand that in 1915 the enemy would not give up hope of starving Germany, but I cannot understand how cool heads can cling to it after the experience of 1915. Our enemies forget that, thanks to the organizing powers of the whole nation, Germany is equal to the task of the distribution of victuals. Our stocks of bread and grain will not only be sufficient, but will leave an ample reserve with which to begin the new year. We have not run short of anything in the past, nor shall we run short of anything in the future."

"There is a curious contradiction between this statement and the present appeal on behalf of starving women and children. However, presuming that the statement of the chancellor in the reichstag was true, it is interesting to recall the opinions of two former German statesmen, Prince Bismarck and Count Caprivi as to the right of a belligerent to cut off supplies from the enemy. In 1885, at the time when His Majesty's government were discussing with the French government the question of the right to declare foodstuffs not intended for the military forces to be contraband, Prince Bismarck made the following statement to the Reichstag chamber of commerce:

"In reply to the chamber of commerce that any disadvantage our commercial and carrying interests may suffer from the treatment of foodstuffs as contraband of war, does not justify our opposing a measure which it has been thought fit to take in carrying on a foreign war. Every war is a calamity which entails evil consequences."

(Continued on Page Five.)

## WIRELESS PHONE ORDERS GIVEN SHIPS AT SEA

Splendid Demonstration Made of What Invention Has Done for Naval Service of America.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)  
Washington, May 6.—Working system of wire and wireless communication said by army and navy experts to be unequalled by that of any other nation, was effected today by the navy department as an adjunct to the preparedness program. It was inaugurated by a wireless telephone conversation, the first of its kind ever held during which Secretary Daniels, seated at his desk in the navy department, gave instructions to a commander on the bridge of a warship operating against a theoretical enemy far off the Virginia Capes and received reports from him. Simultaneously other officials of the department were in telephone communication with all the navy yards and stations in the continental United States. The plan represents more than a year of continued labor by naval officers and experts of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, who have been co-operating with the department on the invention of Secretary Daniels. It was pronounced a thorough success by officials who witnessed its execution this afternoon. Tests of the plan will continue, however, until 8 o'clock Monday morning, when it will be terminated.

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## SCOTT-OBREGON AGREEMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY FIRST CHIEF

Washington Is Advised That Carranza Is Ready for Agreement to Become Effective With Changes.

## BETTER CO-OPERATION LIKELY TO FOLLOW

Officials Are Pleased Over Reported Defeat of Strong Band of Villistas by Maj. Howze's Cavalry.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)  
Washington, May 6.—General Carranza's approval of the Scott-Obregon agreement, announced in new dispatches tonight, is expected to clear the way for more thorough co-operation between the American and Mexican troops in the campaign against Villa. It already has been approved by President Wilson.

Details of the agreement never have been made public, but it is understood to provide for more extensive use of the railroads by the American forces and to establish a definite understanding on many questions which officials here and in Mexico City have feared might lead to clashes between the Americans and Carranza's soldiers. Reports that a definite date had been set for withdrawal of General Pershing's expedition have been officially denied.

No Official Word.

No official notification of General Carranza's decision had reached Washington late tonight and officials were in ignorance as to the minor points of the plan on which the first chief was reported as reserving decision. No obstacle to an agreement is believed to have been interposed.

Regulation for former protocol covering the subject of the expedition is expected to be resumed here after the Scott-Obregon agreement has been ratified. While the latter deals with the military features, it is thought necessary to work out diplomatic features through regular diplomatic channels. General Carranza's note of April 12 suggesting that discussion of the withdrawal of the American forces be taken up, suspended negotiations then in progress for a protocol. If these are to be resumed, the ground will have to be gone over again in the light of a broader agreement.

Pleased With Howze's Feat.

Administration officials were elated at the success of Major Howze and his men in surprising a Villa band, punishing it severely and coming off without any casualties. The dash, army officers said, was in many respects unsurpassed in brilliancy. The fact that at least forty-two bandits were slain, that the remainder were factually secured, and that a number of Carranza soldiers had prisoners by the outlaws were released, is expected to lend to the prestige of the American troops among the Mexicans. The official report from General Pershing telling of the fight was the only Mexican dispatch made public today at the war department.

## BISHOP MCCONNELL PRAISES MEXICAN POLICY

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 6.—Anti-American sentiment in Mexico is decreasing, in the opinion of Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Denver, who reported to the Methodist Episcopal general conference tonight the results of missionary work in that country, over which he has Episcopal supervision. He visited the Mexican churches frequently during the trouble there, and was in Mexico City at the time of the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M. He was escorted to the northern border by Alfonso Herrera, a Carranza leader, who is a member of a Mexican Methodist conference.

"Whatever may be said of President Wilson's Mexican policy," said the bishop, "it is true that this policy has done more to convince the Mexicans that the United States does not want Mexico than have all our other policies put together."

The stories of outrages committed upon Americans as the result of anti-American spirit are very greatly exaggerated. Scores of Americans have been killed, not because they were Americans. After four trips to the interior of Mexico and to the northern border, I have been unable to learn of more than one American killed just because he was an American, except those who have died by the followers of the outrages of the followers of Villista.

GEN. CARRANZA TAKES LONG TIME TO CONSIDER

El Paso, Tex., May 6.—Conclusion of the negotiations of the co-operative action of Mexican and American troops in Mexico still awaited tonight Gen. Venustiano Carranza's formal endorsement of the tentative agreement drawn up by Generals Scott and Obregon.

The next conference will be held somewhere in El Paso as soon as word is received that General Carranza has been heard from.

In the meantime, it is pointed out here that there is no occasion to become excited over the delay in bringing the negotiations to an end. The following circumstances are cited for this view:

Will Be Endorsed.

Reports of an unofficial but reliable nature come from Juarez that notwithstanding the slackening in the negotiations during the last few days, the tentative agreement will be endorsed in the end.

The Alvarado Mining and Milling company and the La Florida company, which operate in the neighborhood of Parral, have arranged to start men and supplies south next Tuesday to resume working their properties, a move they hardly would make if they were not assured of tranquil conditions.

Gen. Jacinto Trevino, adviser to General Obregon, and commander of the military district of northeast Mexico, declined tonight to return to his headquarters in Torreon, leaving the situation entirely in his chief's hands.

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Delay Is Characteristic.

In one quarter tonight, it was pointed out that it would have been contrary to every Mexican tradition if the conferences had been hurried through in two or three days. Moreover, it was asserted, the unfavorable political effect that undue haste would have produced in Mexico had to be considered. General Carranza and General Obregon, it was explained, still had to combat the undoubtedly widespread sentiment in their country in favor of immediate withdrawal of the American expeditionary force.

Incidentally, also, General Obregon is said to have been taking a telegraphic poll of the sentiments towards the tentative agreement held by those military chieftains who were unable to visit him in Juarez. No information is obtainable as to the result of this action. The only opinion that can be formed regarding it has to be based on the information emanating from across the Rio Grande to the effect that an agreement would probably soon be reached.

Another Break Likely.

Notwithstanding General Obregon's declaration that there has been no split between himself and General Carranza, persons here in close touch with the Mexican situation point out that there is hardly likely to be an increase in the cordiality of the two men's relations after General Carranza's failure to immediately endorse General Obregon's action in the conference with General Scott. The border is beginning to take as much interest in the future relations of the two leaders as in the past relations between the United States and Mexico, and the present conference between Scott and Obregon.

Details of the agreement never have been made public, but it is understood to provide for more extensive use of the railroads by the American forces and to establish a definite understanding on many questions which officials here and in Mexico City have feared might lead to clashes between the Americans and Carranza's soldiers. Reports that a definite date had been set for withdrawal of General Pershing's expedition have been officially denied.

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## BEATEN BANDITS FLEEING AFOOT BEFORE CAVALRY OF MAJ. HOWZE

Plan of Americans to Capture Entire Band Frustrated by Alertness of Neighboring Goat Herder.

## PERSHING HAS NEWS OF VILLA'S REFUGE

Mexicans Who Cut Wires Are Promptly Shot by United States Soldiers; Ten Such Executions.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)  
Columbus, N. M., May 6.—A foot and without proper clothing or food, the tired, broken Mexicans who composed the band routed at Ojos Azules Thursday by American cavalrymen are making their way toward the mountains, according to reports here tonight. The bandits scattered in small groups were said to be in the vicinity of Llanos, and headed apparently toward Bocoyana, near the terminus of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railway and about forty miles from Ojos Azules. Close on their heels are picked troops of the Eleventh cavalry under Maj. Robert L. Howze.

Further reports indicated that Major Howze's intention of surprising and making the entire band captive was frustrated, only by the alertness of a goat herder. The cavalrymen had already dismounted and were closing in on the enemy with their pistols drawn when the shepherd gave the alarm and the Mexican bugles sounded the retreat. Americans seized a number of the Villistas' mounts and a quantity of arms and equipment.

Gen. J. J. Pershing, the expeditionary commander, recently received reports of the whereabouts of Villa in which he is said to place some degree of credence. It was learned tonight, in some quarters belief was expressed that Major Howze's command was investigating these reports when they encountered the Villistas.

Ten Mexicans have been killed in the last few weeks by American soldiers, who caught them cutting the field telegraph wire, according to apparently authentic reports here tonight. It was pointed out that the wire cutting has practically ceased since.

## 42 DEAD BANDITS ARE LEFT ON THE FIELD

Field Headquarters, near Namiquipa, Mexico, May 6 (By Wireless to Columbus, N. M.).—A full squadron of 230 men of the Eleventh cavalry surprised and routed a much larger force of Villistas at Ojo Azules, within seventeen miles of Chihuahua, early yesterday.

By actual count forty-two Mexicans were killed and a number wounded, but there were no American casualties.

The command, under Major Robert L. Howze, had been pursuing the Villistas under Generals Cruz Dominguez and Julio Acosta, for several days, when they encountered them yesterday, encamped in the huddled adobe jacals on Ojo Azules. The Mexicans were utterly surprised and sprang from their pallets half clothed. After firing a few wild shots they began a disorganized flight, each man shifting for his own safety. Some of them were able to seize their horses, already jaded from a hard day previously, but others made their way into the hills afoot.

In Major Howze's report he said the rout had been absolute, and that he was still pursuing the scattered remnants of the band. The band engaged is the largest remaining under the Villa standard, and yesterday's decisive victory gave much satisfaction to military men here.

While the dispatches do not state, military men on the border believe that the band engaged is the same as that defeated at Temochic, April 22, by Col. George A. Dodd's command. The Howze column struck the band of Mexicans near Ojo Azules after all night cross-country ride at 5:45 Thursday morning. The outposts of the Mexicans fired on them. The troops charged, scattering the Mexicans, many of whom had been sleeping and were only partly dressed. Most of them fled on foot, leaving their horses. More than fifty of the fugitives were rounded up by Americans after the engagement.

The column had mached thirty-six miles through the mountains during the night and made the attack without stopping to rest either men or horses. It consisted of six picked troops of the Eleventh cavalry and one machine gun detachment.

Further reports from Major Howze stated that General Antonio Angeles was killed. He was a relative of Felipe Angeles, the former confidant and leader of Villa who was once mentioned for the presidency of Mexico, and who is now living near El Paso.

## Heads Musical Department.

East Las Vegas, N. M., May 6.—Miss Ethel Harper, who received a certificate of efficiency in instrumental music at the New Mexico Normal university two years ago when Mrs. Marguerite Cluxton Root was head of the department of music, has been elected by the regents to succeed her former teacher. Miss Harper has been accompanist for the normal's various musical organizations during the past two years, during which there has been no department of music. Her friends are congratulating her upon her success, and friends of the normal will be glad to know the school again has an instrumental music department.